

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, TUBS, and FLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. n-1

F. W. BATHRIK, TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the latest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. n-31

T. BOTSFORD, SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

J. SAXTON, WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. n-32

A. BOULTBEE, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. n-36

R. MOORE, SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In the NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COURT HOUSE OFFICE, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. n-37

JOHN R. JONES, ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

MANSION HOUSE, MAIN STREET Newmarket, kept by Thomas Moir. Good Beds and Stabling, and first-class accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. n-1

F. F. PASSMORE, P. L. S. OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1y

ANGUS M'INTOSH, ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. Holland Landing, C. W. 1616

NORTH RICHARDSON, CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. n-1

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS. A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes, ARCHITECT, &c., &c., Snazoo, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. n-51

Robert Cooke, DESIRES to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 1y

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. n-41

DR. PYNE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. n-15

Dr. Walter B. Gekle, PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MACHILL'S CORNERS). RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Doan, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. n-15

W. BOSLEY, CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. n-17

W. & J. EDWARDS, Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers, Aurora. Dealers in School Books, English and American. PAPER HANGINGS, School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes &c., &c. No. 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. 1y-23

William Taylor, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. n-51

BEACON Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY. BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS MITCHELL, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, March 26, 1856. n-10

ROBERT BRODIE, BUILDER, & CO., RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. n-36

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT, Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker. MAIN STREET Newmarket. All Orders executed with Dispatch. Newmarket, Pt. St. Geo, 1856. n-51

LAMB'S HOTEL, King Street West, Toronto. THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway Depots and Steamboat Landing, has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted. The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated. Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats. THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. n-57

Circular. J. G. Gekle, 70, Yonge Street, WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring arrivals of British and American Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. n-16

WILLIAM V. SOUTHARD, CARPENTER AND JOINER. AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Sutherland's Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Leffroy, Bell and Barrie; also, a contract of Eleven Bridges on the O. & H. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary Tools, Trucks and Jackscrews.

For the erection, raising, turning and moving of any description of Buildings or Bridges. Such and Doors on hand. Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge. AN APPOINTMENT WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. 6m10

New Waggon and Carriage Shop. THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP, in his new premises, Simpson Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 29, 1856. n-17

Thomas Leslie, CLOCK and Watch-Maker—Aurora. Jewelry neatly Repaired. Aurora, 1856. 2m37

Eagle Hotel, NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION. KEPT BY NICHOLAS HAWKS. This House has been thoroughly repaired. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses. Newmarket, Aug 11th, 1856. n-29

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS, OF THE NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

MISS MAGUIRE, BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity that she proposes opening a school on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., a large assortment of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SILK & SATIN, and Velvet Bonnets.

A variety of CHILDREN'S BONNETS, CAPS, HATS, CLOAKS, &c., when she opens, have the honor of their patronage. Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1856. n-33

Poetry.

Autumn Payments.

"The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year," When notes are due, and lengthy bills Come in from far and near, When "Hettie's a small account of yours," Is whispered in your ear, And "Won't you please to settle now," Is all the talk you hear.

You scarce can take a morning walk Without ere long you meet By Mr. Snooks, who wants to know If you can't "settle" yet; And at the hour of "dusky eve," When you do homeward hie, Upon the parlor table, lo! A pile of bills do lie.

Ye aches whose salary amounts To ten times ten a year, Who stop your patient leather boots "With such a 'foreign air,'" And wear your thirteen dollar "tights," And golden buttoned vest, I wonder not when autumn comes You seek in vain for rest.

Ye girls with empty bonnets stuck Upon your empty heads, With high-priced silks and satin duds, With hoops, and flowers, and beads— I wonder what "papa" will say, When Mr. Spriggins calls With just that little bill of his, For bonnets, hoops, and shawls.

And now my stylish little chap, And fashionable little maid, I'll tell you what you'd better do, When those long bills are paid; Just spend as many dollars now Upon your added load, As you have spent for costly clothes, And see how much you'd gain.

Literature.

The City Belle ;

SIX MONTHS IN THE COUNTRY.

BY MRS. LYDIA J. PETERSON.

"My dear Louisa, the doctor has informed your pa that he can prescribe nothing further for you, except a six months' residence in the country, which, with proper care, he says may greatly alleviate your symptoms. We have consulted on the subject, and I have concluded to write to a relation of ours in Lebaron County, to know if he can accommodate and nurse you. Your pa and I cannot possibly leave the city at present, but Sarah shall accompany you, as she is careful and affectionate."

"Oh! ma, how can I live six months in the country—away from fashion, society, and all the elegancies of life! and with no other companions than the rude, ignorant, country girls!—Dear ma, I cannot think of it; I had rather stay and die!"

This conversation took place between Mrs. Henshaw and her invalid daughter, in one of the most elegantly furnished parlors in Philadelphia. Mrs. Henshaw was a leader of the fashionable circle, and her only child, Louisa, had been a belle from girlhood. But a depression of spirits and bodily languor had for some time laid heavily over her, and her health had begun rapidly to decline. Perhaps she could have explained the cause of her illness, but she did not attempt it, and her affectionate mother determined to lay upon her country relatives the burden of which she was so heartily weary. It was to her own brother she had resolved to confide her child. He was a wealthy farmer, living on the very lands on which she had passed her youth. Having been adopted by a wealthy, childless aunt she married the rich and elegant Mr. Henshaw, and had utterly forgotten the home and friends of her childhood, until it became necessary to take Louisa to the country, and the utter impossibility of leaving the city, awakened to her the idea of a brother that was once dear to her. But she spoke of him only as a relation, trusting that her daughter's pride would justify her caution. Louisa wept bitterly at the thought of leaving her parents, the city and her acquaintances; but Mr. Henshaw hastened the preparations, and the invalid lady with her maid were sent away, with an earnest charge to avoid damp air and damp feet, and write if she grew worse.

It was the latter part of March, when they set out, but the weather was exceedingly fine. Louisa went until the carriage was some miles from the city, and the sun high in the clear heaven. Then she uncovered her face and looked out with the determination to see some hateful, or at least unpleasant object. But her eyes fell on nest, white dwellings, and fair fields, with a soft shade of green on every well-relied brown groundwork, and orchard trees standing in sightly rows, while the light winged songsters were dashing to and fro, and filling the air with their sweet chirping melody. "How beautiful!" she cried, involuntarily. "How beautiful!" she cried, involuntarily.

Mrs. Henshaw received brief letters stating that Louisa was contented, and her health was improving. "I wonder how she can be contented," Mrs. Henshaw would exclaim; "a girl like Louisa, so genteel, so highly accomplished, so very delicate and sensitive, to be contented with such ignorant, unpollished people! I suppose however, she is amused at the wonder and admiration of the country beaux and belles, and enjoys a sort of queenly triumph amongst them. How must her fine figure, her magnificent costume, and refined language and manners contrast with the coarseness of the young creatures around her. I should like to see her in the rustic church, singing among them like a dew-spangled rose in a field of daisies. I wonder how she gets along with the Greys. I warrant she keeps them all at her feet, for she is a queenly girl; I should be amused to see their awkward attempts at imitating her dress, speech and manners."

The last of September, Mrs. Henshaw was surprised at the receipt of a large sheet of foolscap in the form of a letter from her daughter. She was just dressing for a sailing party so she hid it aside till the next morning, when with sundry exclamations of wonder she broke the seal. But how did her wonder increase when she read:

Dear Father and Mother,— I have provided myself with this man-of-war sheet for the purpose, and with the intention of writing you a history of my six months in the country. "We shall find some amusements in this letter," said Mrs. Henshaw to her listening husband, "Louisa is disposed to be facetious I see, by commencing with Father and Mother."

"It was Saturday evening when I arrived at Mr. Grey's, and, as you remember, a cold rain had succeeded the fine weather. I felt chilled and miserable, but the snug old farm house presented a most comfortable appearance. As the coach drew up to the house, the door opened, and a pleasant, pretty girl came out, saying to some person (who, 'no, no, I can bring her in my own carriage, if necessary.' He looked rather surprised as I sprang from the vehicle; he, however, conducted me very courteously into the parlor. But at the door I paused. It was a large apartment, destitute of centre-table, piano or lounge, but there was a bright wood-fire burning on the hearth, and the room contained everything necessary to comfort and some superfluities; for before the fire stood a velvet cushioned easy chair, and a foot-stool, and my good old aunt Grey, who a large snowy white pillow in her lap, was waiting to accommodate her invalid niece. She looked at me curiously; I blushed for shame, while my heart overflowed toward them for their kindness."

"Then the goodness of my own position presented itself, and while I pressed a hand of each, I burst into a hearty fit of laughter, in which my uncle joined merrily. 'Girls,' he cried, as soon as he could speak, 'come, our niece needs no posies or weak soups; come and shake hands with her.' The three girls entered, and while they made their compliments, he went on, 'away with the big chair; and all Louisa wants is employment, air and exercise. In six weeks she will be able to run a race with the fleetest leech in the township.' He then sat down beside me and enquired for you both with great kindness, and solicitude until we were summoned to tea. During the evening I had leisure to observe my cousins. They are named Mary, Ellen, and Lucy. I was struck with their beauty and the propriety of everything around them. I assure you, mother, they were perfectly elegant in their home-made dresses and white capes and aprons. When we retired for the night I found that we had all to sleep in one chamber; with a good fire, a small fireplace, and two large beds standing in opposite corners, with wash-stands and all the necessaries. Mary, the eldest, sat down by a table, and opening a large Bible, began to read. I followed the example of Ellen and Lucy, and sat down and listened devoutly. When the chapter was read, she said, 'let us pray,' and we knelt while she read devoutly some beautiful evening prayers. I never had down so happy in all my life before."

"In the morning we arose before the sun, and when we came down we found aunt busy about the breakfast, and the girls got me milk pails to go and milk. I would go with them, and though I was very much afraid of the cows, I went into the yard and grew so bold as to put my hand on the one that Lucy was milking, and finally resolved to learn to do as they did. I was very awkward, and we all laughed heartily, but they said I would soon learn. And then the funny little calves with their innocent little faces and merry gambols. Oh! how I did love them. After an excellent breakfast we dressed for church. Neither of my cousins were any inferior in appearance to your elegant Louisa. The congregation of the church was highly respectable in their appearance, serious and devoted in their demeanor, and attentive to the service."

here. I had been taught to run up in these words all that is degrading, ignorant and vulgar. I find here on the contrary, all that is ennobling, truly great and excellent. What a poor worthless, imbecile I was when I left home. Only fit to be waited upon; dressed at enormous expense, and admired for a season! now I can not only superintend house-keeping, but I can bake good bread and cakes and pies, cook meats in the most excellent manner, make butter and cheese, and spin flax and wool. Call country people ignorant! Why there is not a farmers' child of ten years old that might not pity the deplorable ignorance of a city belle. Nor are the minds of country people inferior in any respect, and most of them are well cultivated. Do you not remember these lovely poems in P.—'s Magazine? I and how we wondered who the fair author who signed herself Ellen, might be. Well, it is my little country cousin here. Does this not settle the point as to intellect? And then you know that most of our great men were farmers' sons, brought up to work until they were sent to college. Apropos—Do you remember the enthusiastic praise with which the revered Professor Dr. D.—, spoke of a young Mr. Grey, a student in the seminary. Well, that Mr. Grey was your brother's son. I wonder that you did not enquire him out, and invite him to our house. He came home just in the time of my harvest. He is handsome, genteel and highly educated; how did he surpass any gentleman of my former acquaintance; and particularly that of mining, delicate Mr. Lassons, of whom I once fancied myself desperately enamored and to whom, in part, was owing my terrible illness. In part, I say, for illness of mind and body had a good share in producing it. I could have knelt down to him the first evening of our acquaintance, and when the next morning he put on a linen frock, and straw hat, and took down his sickle, I thought him, if possible, more captivating than before. What comes next?—Why, he says he will be a farmer, an independent happy farmer; and dear parents, with your consent, your daughter Louisa will be mistress of his farm, his house and his heart. Do not get angry, dear mother, but come you and father and see how happy we are all here, and how good. I know you will approve my choice and bless your affectionate daughter."

LOUISA M. HENSHAW.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Mr. Henshaw, "I agree with you, wife; there is amusement in that letter. I always said you would get your reward for cutting your good brother so unmercifully. Your cherished only daughter who was to marry a titled foreigner at least, will now become the younger Mrs. Grey, a farmer's wife."

"She shall not! indeed she shall not!" cried Mrs. Henshaw. "It would kill me outright," she wept bitterly.

"But," persisted Mr. Henshaw, "Louisa will do as she pleases. She is her own mistress, and our only child. And I doubt not will be a much happier, useful and respectable woman with nephew Grey, than as the wife of the first lord in England. We will go and see them married."

"We will go and take our poor deluded child home," sobbed the lady.

"But you know," said the teasing gentleman, the doctor ordered her to stay in the country six months. You surely would not defy the doctor! Louisa would certainly die if we should take her away before the six months have expired."

Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw left town the next day, and after a pleasant journey came in sight of the venerable mansion with its sheltering elms, noble orchards, and extensive fields, in which the lady was born, and where she had spent away her childhood; but which she had not seen before since she was in her fourteenth year. Now, as she looked upon it, many a tender memory arose for every pleasant spot, and she wept from very tenderness and fond regret. Passing the orchard they saw a group of lovely girls, chatting and laughing as they gathered the large, fair apples into baskets, which a noble looking young man carried and emptied into a wagon for use.

"There is our daughter and son-in-law," said Mr. Henshaw with assumed gravity.

"God bless them!" cried Mrs. Henshaw with energy. "I have been a fool and now I feel that sixty years of artificial life in a city were well exchanged with all its pride, and circumstances, for true happiness which that dear girl has enjoyed during her six months in the country."

It has been rumored in Paris that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. This, however, is not certain. The fleet may, perhaps, leave Toulon, but it is not probable it will go so far. Should it go to the Black Sea, it is difficult to suppose that its object could be co-operation with the British squadron.

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the policy which was recently accepted in our difference with the United States must meet with your approbation. We felt that while on the one hand, in order to maintain the dignity of the country it was necessary to show that even the calamities of war between two neighboring nations would be encountered, if there was a necessity for it. We felt that while it was necessary to show this we ought to wave all minor and party considerations—that we ought not to take advantage of circumstances which might perhaps have justified the expression of angry feelings—that it was more dignified to look to what we believed to be the friendly feelings of the great mass of the people of the United States, than take too much notice of circumstances in a narrow sphere that might perhaps have justified feelings of irritation. The result has fully borne out, I think, the wisdom of this course. I am sure that in proportion as your enterprise is developed, in the same proportion we may look to cementing permanently those ties of friendship and good will which exist, and ought to perpetuate, between the people on the two sides of the Atlantic."

In Lord Palmerston's speech, at Manchester, he used the following expression, which has been the subject of much remark:—"I hope the peace will be lasting; but its endurance just depends on the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled. If that power which provoked hostility faithfully carried out the treaty, then no doubt peace would be long preserved."

On Thursday evening the 6th instant, the directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, in the course of which they deliberately considered the expediency of making a further charge in the rates of discount, with the view to improve the exchange, and to arrest the continued outflow of gold to the continent. The withdrawal of a considerable amount during the last few days, and the certainty that the demand must continue, unless it be interrupted by large arrivals from Australia are understood to have engaged the attention of the Court, and the resolution not to make any change for the present was arrived at by a majority of only one.

The British Government advertises, at Liverpool, for a ship to convey some hundred emigrants to Nova Scotia, it being the intention to grant free passages to laborers and their families to that colony.

FRANCE. The condition of the Bank of France shows no improvement. Rumors continue of a probable modification in the Ministry. M. Perigny's visit to the Emperor is connected with those rumors. The event of the week is a semi-official electoral Constitution, on the question at issue between the French and English governments. The article speaks plainly and says:—"The presence of the naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, or the Austrian troops in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the difference which Russia has been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it decided rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again declared? Does the English Ministry itch to enter again upon hostilities without France? Not certainly to insure the execution of the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to render in pieces the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised. We repeat that it now depends upon the Cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the dispute, and to terminate the anxiety to which the present situation subjects us. Let them consent to the re-assembling of the Plenipotentiaries, without making arbitrary and inadmissible exclusions which would completely change the character, and be an additional breach of the treaty. Let us add that if a peaceful solution is desired, this is the only proposal for that purpose which can decently be made."

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New Advertisements.
Town Lot for Sale. D. Gollamer.
Single Harness for Sale. A. Borngasser.
Dentist. R. Moore.
Buffalo Medical Dispensary. Dr. Amos & Son.
To School Teachers. J. W. Marsden.
School Teacher Wanted for Section No. 6.
Auction. J. Davidson.
The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday, Nov. 28th, 1856.
General Summary.

A Member of the "Oak Leaf Club," is too late for this issue. We are obliged for your contributions; and should have great pleasure in being introduced to one of your reading assemblies.

Montreal papers announce that the exchange of office between Mr. Justice Badgley and Mr. Justice Chabot, has been at length effected, and that the former gentleman makes his permanent residence in Montreal.

The Leader says a man who was severely burned in Markham, some time since, was brought to the General Hospital in this city, where he died Wednesday. As yet we have been unable to ascertain the name of the deceased.

Dennis Sullivan, convicted at the late Hamilton Assizes of the murder of his wife, is to undergo the extreme penalty of the law tomorrow, (Saturday). The Hamilton papers state that due preparations have been made for his execution. It is said Sullivan preserves the same sullen indifference he manifested at the trial.

The Hamilton Spectator announces that a dissolution of Parliament cannot be far off, and that the journal is the mouthpiece of Sir Allan McNab, perhaps it may be correct. The Colonist thinks this is in consequence of the Government opposing the views of His Excellency Governor Head on the Grand Trunk election of Directors.

Having determined to again increase the size of the Era at the commencement of next volume, we must request those of our friends and patrons in arrears for advertising, printing, and subscriptions, to call and settle the amount of their accounts as soon as possible. We shall have some new material to purchase, and this we cannot do without those indebted to us for the means. We waited patiently for farmers to complete their harvest operations, but they still kept back; we then waited for them to finish their seedling, &c., and now there appears no more of an inclination to do the honorable than was manifested six months ago. It is therefore from necessity that we are compelled to give this gentle hint. Hundreds of dollars, now due, scattered over the country, we should have had one and two years ago. Come friends, remember the printer!

We are pleased to notice that Mr. John Lorel, who we stated a short time since had in contemplation the publishing of a Canada Directory, has received sufficient encouragement to induce him to go on with the work. Every business man should subscribe for it at once, in order that his name may be placed in the alphabetical list. We extract the following from the Prospectus:—"The Directory will contain the names of all the business men and of the principal inhabitants throughout the Province, alphabetically arranged; it will also contain a full Directory for the principal Cities and Towns of the Province, (Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, &c.).—A complete Post Office Directory.—The Judges and Officers of the Courts, with their Terms and Sittings.—The Clergy in each Diocese.—Tariffs of Customs, offices and officers.—Officers of Militia.—Public Institutions and Offices.—Incorporated Societies.—A List of the present Electoral Divisions for the Election of Members to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.—Table of Distances.—Railway Lines and Steamboat Routes.—A detailed State of the Provincial Debt, Provincial Revenue, and the Revenue from Customs,—with a variety of Statistical and Commercial Tables, exhibiting the Population, Trade, Revenue, Expenditure, Imports, Exports, Public Works, &c., &c., of Canada,—and other useful information."

Relative Strength of Political Parties.

We have more than once pointed out, in this journal, the actual strength of the Conservative party, if it was thoroughly united and well led; and the real weakness of the Clear Grit faction; if it was properly understood and opposed. The result of the Legislative Council Elections, so far, has more than borne out our assertions. We shall not indulge in the too common vanity of saying that we brought about this, or that we fore-shadowed that. All we lay claim to, is, that our memories extended over former contests, and that the greatly increased wealth of the Conservative party, and the greatly reduced wealth of the Clear Grit party, are the result of the election of such men as Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Price—Mr. Baldwin, in fact, was pushed to no gain, because of his attachment to old institutions, and his undisciplined dislike of ignorant pretenders. The verdict which law did him out of North York, was, therefore, his passport to Conservatism. He was condemned to be a Constitutionalist by those whom he had previously condemned to be the mere advocates of sham, or the masters of political impossibilities. The natural effect was, to strengthen any party which had strong constitutional leanings, and that was the Conservative. Because, however, Mr. Baldwin might think proper to act himself, among them men of the highest talent in the Province—could not but look with disgust and abhorrence upon a party, who had condemned the man that fed them in the day of their misfortunes and their trials, and whose intellect and respectability enabled them to grasp and to retain power when they could not otherwise have done so. To bowl such a man off the seat, and to place a person whose chief merit was made up of sham, to insult education, to warn respectability of what it might look for from the Clear Grit party, would be to know how much greater talents were in Radicalism. As a natural consequence, the really splendid array of talent which was exhibited in the Reform Association, and which produced the ablest of our political literature, is scattered to the four winds, or is quietly employed in professional pursuits, or in the plea-ent and more profitable business of farming and commerce. For the eloquence of Blake, the Clear Grit have given us the abilities and comprehensive knowledge of Amos Wright. For the constitu-

tional lore, and the high attainments of Mr. Baldwin, ultra-Radicalism has given us the nasal elocution, and Township stalemanship of Mr. Joseph Hartman. For the broad range of general, and tolerant views of the late Mr. Justice Sullivan, we have, we suppose, the pedantic of Mr. Michael Foley, after he is sufficiently up at Waterloo; for dimness to him are as numerous, that was question if he might not be exhibited as a singularly well fed member of the Canadian Parliament. Whilst the elegant periods of Dr. Connor, have, in the Clear Grit age, in knock under to the attractive powers of Mr. John Macnab. And we suppose we may add, that the gentle and gentlemanly address of Mr. Price is doomed, by fast Radicalism, to give place to Mr. Gould's contributions to the collective wisdom of Canada."

The above precious specimen is from a late number of the Colonist, and as it partakes of the same character as that quoted from his *fraternal* of Port Hope, in our last issue, an attempt to appropriate to the Tory Party the credit really due the Reform Party, it is worthy of some notice. It would be well, also, if some of the so-called Conservative journals would enlighten their readers on the distinguishing traits of Conservatism, upon which they claim to have established, and expect to sustain, their popularity. The "actual strength of the Conservative Party," as manifested in the recent contest, consisted in appropriating the principles and platform of Reformers, without giving credit therefor. In no instance in Upper Canada, (Rideau excepted, where the President of the Executive Council it is said obtained his seat by purchase,) did any candidate succeed in the recent elections, but by adopting in full the political creed of the regular Opposition. *Toryism*—or if the name will please better, *Conservatism* nowhere declared itself, as such, except in *Suagen* in the person of Mr. John Duggan; and he withdrew from the contest to avoid a defeat on the issue himself had chosen. Yet we are told the Conservative Party is strong, and the "Clear Grit faction," as the Reform party is politely styled, is weak. The evidence of the strength of the former, and the weakness of the latter, consists in the fact that where the former went to the polls at all, it was avowedly on the principles of the latter, and five out of six Legislative Councillors elected to represent Upper Canadian constituencies, were returned alone because of their advocacy of the principles which distinguish Reformers, or "Clear Grits," as the Colonist contemptuously styles them, from *Tories*, *Corruptionists*, and the numerous tribe of politicians, not acknowledging allegiance to any party, but ever ready, for a consideration, to swell the numbers of the winners. But the "increased wealth of the people," and the "reduced talent of the Reform Party," after the ostracism of Messrs. Baldwin and Price, strengthened the Conservative ranks! Then it was not because Reformers were wrong in their principles or Conservatives right; but because the people got rich and Reformers became feeble in talent! Really, this is logical indeed!

But what is the evidence of want of talent among Reformers, or of increased strength in Conservative ranks, as manifested in the events which attended and followed "the ostracism" of the Colonist's newly found objects of admiration? The Elections of 1851 left no room for complaint of a want of talent among Reformers; or, if so, why then the result of 1851-2 and where were the evidences of gaining strength among Conservatives in 1851-2? Of 65 representatives sent from Upper Canada at the last Election, only ten had any claim to Conservatism, and about one half of these were elected because they stood on the Reform Platform. But the "verdict which pronounced the rejection, by Reformers, of one who had frequently been chosen to represent them, became his passport to Conservatism." It was because he was more than suspected, he acknowledged his leanings to that Party,—that verdict was given. His talents and his industry, his former friends never denied; but when he declared their principles were not his, they preferred their own, and chose another to represent them. And if a second verdict from his constituents,—nay, the voice of nine-tenths of the people of Upper Canada be worth anything, his "political stock and trade" consists not of "shams," but of unyielding realities, popular with the people, productive of good to the country, and of confusion to politicians of the Colonist school.

The *sublimity* of the Colonist in arrogating the right to lecture the people of Canada upon their want of taste, in refusing to be guided by his standard in their judgment of who is sufficiently "eloquent, educated, generous, tolerant, elegant, gentle, and gentlemanly," to become their Representatives, is only equalled by the vulgarity he displays in ridiculing their honest expressions of sympathy with their representatives who have never yet deceived them.

It is quite apparent the rejected of East York, in 1851, does not fully appreciate the people's estimate of his worth; and exhibits evidence of further designs upon the gullibility of Her Majesty's lieges in the Townships of Markham, Scarborough and York. He will probably again hire a room in the third story of some untenanted dwelling in the neighborhood of Yorkville just before next election, that he may have the name of being a "resident candidate;" and then he will doubtless manifest to the "unwashed herd," (to borrow one of his own elegant phrases,) the richness of his eloquence—the profundity of his constitutional lore—the variety and extent of his attainments—the generous and tolerant character of his views—the eloquence of his diction, and the gentlemanly manner of the man, whose consummate vanity, we doubt not, the electors will very properly rebuke by a second rejection.

Brownsville Public Meeting.
Pursuant to notice given a large and respectable meeting was held in the village of Brownsville, Township of King, on Saturday last, the 22nd inst., to take into consideration the propriety of the inhabitants in that section of country taking Stock in a proposed Gravel Road from Newmarket to a location known as the Two Oak Trees.

The meeting organized by calling Mr. Levi Rogers to the chair,—who stated he was very little acquainted with the present position of affairs, or what were the prospects of those who had taken an interest in the work; but of this he was confident—they all desired good roads, and by constructing the contemplated work, it would be of great advantage to all that section of country, as well as a paying speck to the Stockholders. The meeting was now organized, and he should be glad to hear the opinions of those present.

Mr. Boulton, said, in order to invite discussion, he would say that the inhabitants of Newmarket had it in contemplation to construct roads East and West from that place, along the Town Line, providing the people contiguous rendered assistance in proportion to the benefits derived. The Live West had been selected first, because it appeared to them the most important to the country. Newmarket had already subscribed a very large amount of Stock, through the agency of an active committee; and it was now desirable to know what the people in this section of country were willing to do the matter. There was no doubt but the farmers of this section would be very largely benefited by the construction of the road, and for his part he would like to know how they felt in reference to the same.

Mr. D. Sutherland said the Line had already been surveyed and estimated, and was considered quite feasible. That the tender was high, no one denied; but by making it a stipulation that the Contractor should take ten per cent of Stock, it would materially alter the amount to be raised by Stockholders before commencing the work. Another thing to be taken into consideration, and which would greatly lessen the cost, was the finding of an excellent gravel bed near Yonge Street. Mr. Sutherland then went on to show the advantages of this line above others in contemplation, and also above their present position. For several months in the year, at the present time, they were completely shut up, for want of good roads; but by rendering a little assistance to this enterprise, they would be enabled to reach the Railroad—and a good market—the year round. It was true another road was in contemplation along the 9th line, and he would offer no objections to it; but in his opinion they would be equally benefited, if not more so, by building the Town Line instead. A Steam Mill was now in course of erection at Newmarket, and there were constantly several Wheat buyers at the Depot, ready to pay within a trifle of Toronto price. These buyers had an advantage over the people of Kleinburg, and other places along the River, by being enabled to buy to-day and ship to-morrow. This alone enabled them to pay more, on an average, than at the various markets along the 9th line, while the distance was something less. When he resided in Brownsville, and carrying on his milling operation, he had been times compelled to ship by way of Bond Head and Bradford. All could therefore see the difficulty under which a business man was compelled to labor.

Mr. Boulton said from what he had learned since his arrival in the place, he was satisfied the merchants of Brownsville would oppose the enterprise,—the farmers, therefore, could see where their interest was at stake. The Merchants were afraid their business would be injured, if the farmers were ensured a better market.

Mr. Moore said he had not intended to have made any solitary remark,—neither would he now had not a direct reference been made to the Merchants of Brownsville. He had not felt any suspicions that the trade of the locality would be injured by building the road, until his friends from Newmarket had raised the issue. For his own part, he was satisfied that the people of this section of country would be much more benefited by building a road along the 9th line to Newmarket, than across to King Station, than to Newmarket. And for this reason: by going the 9th, we intercept the Railroad at a point some 12 miles below Newmarket, on going two or three miles further, while the farmer would have the advantage of several miles as a market for his wheat. Again, the Merchants of Brownsville would save the freight upon goods from King to Newmarket; and hence the farmer would be the gainer of this much. That the road to Newmarket would be of great convenience, he did not deny; but to say that it would be a great leading road, was more than he could vouch for.

Mr. Boulton said that nearly every argument used by Mr. Moore only served to convince the farmers of the utility of the road to Newmarket,—as the Merchants were afraid they would lose their trade.

Mr. Nixon said there was another inducement to go to Newmarket, even to the Merchants. That place was now about to be declared a port of entry; and instead of their having to go to Toronto, remaining on expense perhaps two or three days, they could drive down in the morning and return in the evening—bringing what portion they most required on their return. This would be of great advantage.

After some further desultory conversation, and a few remarks from Messrs. Cantwell, Hughes, Davis and Jackson, it was moved by Mr. Thos. Nixon, seconded by Mr. Boulton,—"Whereas considerable discussion has taken place relative to the Building of a Gravel or Plank Road from Newmarket to the Two Oak Trees, he therefore—

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that said road would be beneficial to this locality, and that said Road ought to be made, and that we pledge ourselves to further said undertaking."—Carried unanimously.

The meeting then broke up.

Newmarket Mechanics' Institute.

A public meeting was held in the Court House Newmarket on Tuesday evening last, the 25th inst., to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of forming an Association for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Rev. Thos. Baker, Congregational Minister, was called to the Chair, and Mr. E. Jackson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman made a short but very appropriate speech,—pointing out the advantages to be derived, in a clear and forcible manner, and concluded by inviting discussion as to what should be the character and nature of the Institution.

The subject was then freely discussed by several parties present, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by S. A. Marling, Esq., M. A., seconded by Mr. Robert Cook, and—
Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute in Newmarket, is highly desirable, and likely to prove a great benefit to the Village and community."

Moved by Mr. Thos. Nixon seconded by R. H. Smith, Esq., and—
Resolved—That we do now form ourselves into a Mechanics' Institute, to be known as the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, the object of which shall be the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and that all persons subscribing five shillings per annum shall be members of the same.

On motion of R. H. Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. R. Cook, Mr. Thos. Nixon was appointed Treasurer for the time being.

Moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. E. Jackson, and—
Resolved—That the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, with Messrs. Trent, Marling, Cook and Hurty, be a Committee to draw up a Constitution, By-Laws, &c., for the Government of the Institution, and to report the same to a meeting of the members to be held in the Court House, Newmarket, on Thursday evening, the 4th of December next, when officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

Moved by Mr. B. F. Hurty, seconded by Mr. Wm. Trent, and—
Resolved—That Messrs. Smith, Marsden, Sutherland, Wallis, Lewis and Hurrell be a committee to canvass for subscriptions, members and donations, and report next meeting.

Moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., and seconded by Mr. D. Sutherland, and—
Resolved—That the committee appointed to draft Constitution, By-Laws, &c., be authorized to secure the opening Lecturer, appoint the time and place such Lecturer will be delivered and make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, the meeting adjourned.

The result of this meeting was beyond our most sanguine expectations. £22 5s were subscribed on the spot towards the funds of the Institution, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. Altogether, the meeting was a good one—the attendance being large, respectable and orderly. We hope to be able to announce, next week, the opening Lecture.

The Way the Money Goes!

One of the most ridiculous resolutions of last Session was that proposed by Messrs. McDonald, Spence, & Co., to vote £275 of the revenue of the country to pay his Excellency's pew rent at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto. McKenzie moved to censure the Administration for their conduct in this respect. The following is the vote:—

Yeas, 23: Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Christie, Cook, Charles Dore, Darche, Delong, Jean B. E. Dorion, Foley, Frazer, Gould, Hartman, John, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Munro, Papin, Patrick, Seathcler, Wright.

Nays 59: of whom the Upper Canada rotters were, Cayley, Chisholm, Clarke, Crawford, Fellows, Felton, Gamble, Macdonald, MacNab, McCann, MERRITT, Angus Morrison, Powell, James Ross, Shaw, Sol. Gen. Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Wilson, Yeilding.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.
Sir,—As a subscriber to your paper I am desirous of getting an opinion, through the columns of the Era, whether parties attending an auction sale at 14 months' or any other credit, whether neither with or without interest are expressed in the printed bills, but previous to the sale the Auctioneer declares that all notes given are liable to interest,—are parties purchasing liable for such interest, whether present or not to hear such declaration?
I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. EVANS.
North Gwillimbury, Nov. 24, 1856.

(We are not exactly posted up in nice points of law relative to the above; but it is our opinion that parties purchasing are liable. If a purchaser was present when the declaration was made, he bought with that understanding. If not present, it was his privilege to have asked the terms of sale before bidding. Perhaps some of our local friends, who are in the habit of attending Division Courts in this section of country, of Newmarket, or Toronto, will take the trouble to satisfy our correspondent on this point.—Ed. ERA.)

Sudden Deaths.—Within the past week, two very sudden deaths have taken place, of men of our acquaintance; and whom we happened to meet almost daily. Mr. Geo. Day, a watchmaker in the employment of Mr. Thos. Beall, dropped down dead suddenly in his house, on Sunday evening last; and on the same day, Mr. Brown, better known as Lawyer Brown of Prince Albert, suddenly dropped dead.—*Ontario Reporter.*

Foreign and Colonial.

A change has been made in the Government Directory of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Government Directors for the current year are the Hon. Messrs. Tache, Cayley, Lomieux and Spence.

WATER.—The navigation of the back waters has been stopped by the ice. A party of gentlemen who left town on Thursday last for Bobaygon, had to return, and another party who succeeded in reaching the point were compelled to come home by the road.—*Peterborough Review.*

GLOBE TO LIFT.—The Perth goal is now, and has been for some time, without a single occupant. When it is considered that Perth is the county town for the large counties of Lanark and Renfrew, this fact speaks well for the morality of the people there. Long may it be so!—*Kingston Daily News.*

SWIFT REBUTATION.—When they do not a second in England, whose crime can be legally punished, they make short work of him. About the same time that Huntington, the great finger, was arrested here, a man named Robson, who had defrauded the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, of 10,000, was arrested in England. The "City of Washington" brings the intelligence that Robson has been indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Huntington, on the contrary, has not been indicted.—*N. Y. Times.*

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.—The Liverpool Times states that on Sunday morning, the 2nd instant, the Rev. W. Spurgeon, the impulsive Baptist preacher, resumed the occupancy of his own pulpit, in Park Street Chapel, South-west, and preached to a congregation that filled every part of the building. Mr. Spurgeon appeared to be quite recovered from his recent indisposition. In the course of his sermon he made an allusion to the terrible catastrophe of the Royal Surrey Gardens, on that day's night, and prayed that God would forgive the instigators of that horrible scene.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CANADA.—A Montreal paper says:—We are authorized to state, upon the most authentic authority, that the rumour of the intention of Her Majesty the Queen to visit Canada, has no foundation whatever. That such a proposition has not been seriously discussed in the royal circle, and that it has no broader basis to rest upon, than a casual declaration by Her Majesty of the pleasure it would afford her to visit her dear Colonies, and particularly the American Continent, is such a journey were not surrounded by insurmountable obstacles. The chief of these, we presume, are the distance, the danger of the passage, and the time involved in such an excursion.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A serious collision occurred at Bonny on the 21st of September among the natives, many of whom on both sides were killed and wounded. The affair was terminated by the interposition of the traders. Since the removal of King Popel the chiefs have frequent disputes, which are likely to continue unless the King is restored.

The traders held on the town of Cameroons on the 25th September, in order to frighten the natives, who refused to pay their debts. No damage was done. The inhabitants of Lagos are fearful of an attack from King Kosodo, who claims a slave there. Her Majesty's steamer *Mirax*, Lieutenant Rao, was in port; the Commodore, in the *Stourge* and the *Printheus* were in the offing on the 7th of October.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Persia.

New York, Nov. 25.
The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 15, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, with a week's later news than the *Niagara*.

The steamer *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, sailed on the 10th for this port.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.
Since Friday last, the grain trade has been dull. At Tuesday's market, sales of wheat were only to the most limited extent; red at about former prices, and white at a decline of 9d per bushel.

Flour scarcely enquired for, and no sales to report. Indian corn was in some speculative enquiry, and realized an advance of 6d to 9d per quarter on mixed and yellow.

At to-day's market, business was inactive. For wheat, prices were very irregular, and showed considerable anxiety to realize. Prime red wheat, from scarcity, not more than 2d per bushel lower. White could be had at a decline of 4d per bushel on the week. Prime patents, 24 cheaper. Flour was nearly unobtainable, and quotations, which are nominal, must be reduced 6d per barrel. Indian corn quiet; limited business, at Tuesday's prices. We quote wheat—red, 8s 6d to 9d; white, 9s 3d to 9s 10d; per 70 lb. Flour—extra Ohio, 35s to 36s 6d; Western Canada, 30s to 33s. Indian corn mixed, 33s 9d; yellow, 31s; white, 31s to 35s.

Pork—large arrivals of American, transhipped from London, depressed the market; 65s to 67s 6d per barrel for fair quality.

Lard—There is little on the spot; 50 tons, to arrive in December, have been sold at 62s 6d per cwt.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England has again raised the rate of discount 1 per cent. for short bills, making 7 per cent. for both sixty and ninety days' paper. Money is very active demand, and difficult to obtain. Consols closed at 82 1/2.

The result of the Presidential election, expected by the *Arabia*, was anxiously looked for. The position of the Bank of France is not improving. The bullion is about £282,000 less than its amount on the 9th of October. There is also reason to believe that it fell off last week to a further amount of £120,000. The agricultural market had all given way in prices, without any immediate symptom of recovery. Scotland and the east of England had received liberal imports from the north of Russia, but that source would soon be cut off by ice in the Baltic. The Bank of France has been compelled to increase its discount, but on the other hand it has consequently followed the policy of calling in its loans of securities. Gigantic frauds had been committed in the Great Northern Railway, Mr. Leopold Redpath being the guilty party. His defalcations amount to £150,000. He has failed. He was the principal registry of stock. When Mr. Redpath had to issue a £100 stock it appears he added a cypher to the amount, thus making it £1,000 in the company's books. This operation was not confined to £100's, it extended to stock of £200, \$300 and \$500.

Parliament is prolonged till the 16th of December.

The London ministerial journals publish in conspicuous type the announcement that the alliance between France and England is as close and cordial as ever; that it is unbroken, and that it was at no time interrupted, or even impaired. The opposition parties declare that the alliance is virtually, if not formally, at an end, and that England stands at the present moment almost alone in Europe.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.
London, Saturday morning.
The English funds have recovered from the depression caused by an advance in the rate of discount. 7 per cent was paid for loans on consols. There was an active business at the bank and in the discount market, at the advanced rates.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Persian troops were introduced "into Herat" by their courageous, but not soon after driven out with heavy loss.

Mr. Little, cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, committed suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat. The cause of this act is supposed to have been the discovery of extensive defalcations in his accounts, which were previously undiscovered.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto Nov. 27, 1856.

WHEAT. The supply is again fallen short about 500 bushels only, being held in store. Quotations are 1d per bushel lower—63 1/2d being the outside figure to-day. Flour is still quotable at \$5 75 for Superfine; \$5 for Fancy, and \$5 25 to \$5 50 per barrel for Extra.

Barley may be quoted at 4s 6d to 5s per bbl. Rye 1s per bushel. Oats continue in demand, with a very scanty supply, and sold as high as 3s 3d per bushel. Butcher continues also scarce and dear—the prevailing price to-day being 1s 11d per lb. Eggs are sold at 13 1/2d to 14 1/2d per dozen. Potatoes are 16 good supply at 4s 6d. Apples, in moderate supply, offered at \$3 to \$3 50 per barrel.

Turkeys may now be quoted at 2s 6d each; Ducks at 2s 6d per pair; Geese at 2s 6d each, and Chickens at 1s 4d to 2s per pair. Pork \$6 1/2 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Nov. 28, 1856.

Our markets are dull and drooping—very little produce of any description coming in. Wheat is quoted to-day 6s for best samples. Flour, \$5 to \$6 for best quality, per bbl. Oats—scarce, at 2s 6d per bushel. Peas, a few hands sold during the week at 3s 4d per bushel.

Butter, scarce, at 3s 1 1/2d to 3s 9d. Turkeys 1s 10d to 1s 12d according to quality. Pork, per 100 lbs, \$8 1/2 to \$9. Butter, 1s for tub, 1s 3d for half, per lb. Cordwood, \$3 for green; \$2 1/2 for dry per cord.

Special Notice.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bureaux of Health, hospitals and Dispensaries, have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agency for the sales of these remedies. Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries. Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparation, for they may be suddenly and imperatively required at any hour. If universally and appropriately used in all cases demanding medical treatment, the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions, ulcers, tumors and all kinds of external diseases and injuries is little short of supernatural.

The invigorating action of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills on the constitution is really marvellous, and a single trial will convince the most sceptical of their power to restore the most feeble and debilitated to full health and strength, and no language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous changes produced by making use of this wonderful medicine in the diseased debilitated and shattered nervous system; the relaxed and debilitated body is at once relieved, restored, enlivened and built up; the mental and physical symptoms of disease yield under their influence, the stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind which was previously sunk in gloom, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations; and the effect is not temporary, as the constitution is restored to its first condition. In all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, they never fail. They also remove depression, excitement, restlessness, want of sleep, dislike to society; incapacity for business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood in the head, melancholy, mental debility; they increase and restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and give such energy and vigor to the constitution as must be felt to be believed.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.—None are genuine without the fac-simile of the signature of Mr. Philip & Co. Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also a correct likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per box. Full directions are given with each box. There is a great saving by taking the larger sizes.

M. W. BOGART,
Agent, Newmarket.

FOUND.

On the 12th inst., between Bogart Town and Siders Corners, a very good
Logging Chain.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges for advertising and take it away. Apply to the undersigned at Mr. John Askey's.

W. M. MORAN.
Whitechurch, Nov. 26, 1856.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WANTED, a male Teacher having a first class Certificate, for the District School, Newmarket, by the first of January, 1857. Apply, if by letter post paid, to
J. W. MARSDEN.
Newmarket, Nov. 27, 1856.

Daily Call to copy for two weeks, and send account to this office.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

WANTED, for School Section No. 6, in the 3rd Concession of Whitechurch, holding a Second Class Certificate. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.
JARED LLOYD,
ISAAC BOYS,
JONATHAN PETCH.
Whitechurch, Nov. 26, 1856.

Wanted Immediately.

A House Servant in a respectable family. Wages A Liberal. For particulars, apply at this office.
Newmarket, Nov. 13, 1856.

MONEY - MONEY -

FOR A Term of years, a DWELLING HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, together with half an acre of Land. The locality is a good one for business, being situated on the 9th Con. of King, and Lloydown Road leading to Yonge Street. For terms and particulars, apply to the proprietor.
JOHN BROWN.
King, Nov. 27, 1856.

New Advertisements.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for Sale that valuable Town Lot situated on Main Street, comprising part of Lot No. 97, in the 1st Con. of East Gwillimbury, well fenced, and there is also a never failing supply of water on it. For particulars apply to Mr. W. Wallis, Newmarket.

DANIEL GOLLAMER.
Newmarket, Nov. 28, 1856.

Single Harness for Sale.

A FIRST-Rate set of Single Harness and harness for Sale—cheap for cash. Apply to Mr. Joseph Hewitt, at the North American Hotel, or to the proprietor.
A. BORNGASSER.
Newmarket, Nov. 28, 1856.

R. MOORE, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET.
WHERE he is prepared to perform all operations in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. Artificial Teeth inserted—from one to a full set of naturalness. Cavities in Teeth filled with pure Gold, and warranted. Teeth extracted in the best possible manner for the patient. Terms moderate.
Office Hours from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Newmarket, Nov. 30, 1856.

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Amusement.

Labour is the great support of good morals; after Adam and Eve were obliged to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, we hear no more of the serpent's tempting them.

GALLANT DYER.—A lady being in want of a dyer, was referred to an excellent workman, who, after a long search, found one who had dyed a red dress for her. "No more!" she said, "I'm a living man, but I will dye for you!" promptly replied the man of many colours, putting the emphasis, where it was needed.

MAKING A MARK.—A Captain of a sloop, at one of our wharves hired a Yankee, a "green hand," to assist in loading his sloop with corn. Just as the vessel was about to set sail, the Yankee who was jingling his day's wages in his pocket, cried out from the wharf: "Say, you Captain! I lost your shovel over-board, but I cut a notch on the rail fence where it went down, so you'll find your shovel when you come back."

A lieutenant in the service by the name of Broom was advanced to a Captaincy, and naturally enough liked to hear himself addressed as Captain Broom. One of his friends persisted in calling him plain Broom, much to his annoyance, and one day having done so for the fortieth time Broom said:—

"You will remember, sir, that I have a handle to my name."

"Ah," said his tormentor, "so you have—well Broom-handle, how are you?"

The President of the United States is closely occupied in the preparation of his annual message. It is said that he will review his own administration, and show what it has accomplished, especially in regard to foreign affairs.

CONCLUSIVE.—Soon after the Copernican system of astronomy began to be generally understood, an old Connecticut farmer went to his parson with the following inquiry:—

"Dr. T., do you believe in the new story they tell about the earth moving around the sun?"

"Do you think," inquired the farmer again, "that it is according to the scriptures? If it is true, how could Joshua command the sun to stand still?"

"Umph!" quoth the doctor, scratching his head, "Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, did he?"

"Yes."

"Well, it stood still did it not?"

"Yes."

"Very well; did you ever hear that he set it a-going again?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to incorporate the Village of Newmarket, in the County of York, into a separate Municipality.

Newmarket, Nov. 6th, 1855. 3m10

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, Two Journeyman Carpenters, to whom the Highest Wages will be given. None need apply but good Workmen.

JOHN RANKIN, Builder.

Aurora, Aug. 14, 1855. 16-29

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!



A VERY LARGE and varied stock of Hardware of all superior quality, imported from the best Houses in England and the States, comprising every article in the line, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Both Wholesale and Retail!

By R. LEWIS & SON, 41, King-street, Toronto.

MILL, MULLY and CIRCULAR SAWS and all other descriptions of PLANT and other celebrated makers.

Fully Warranted and Returnable if not Good.

LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, Of all sizes; Nails, Glass, Putty, Locks, Hinges, &c. Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, L.C. and L. X. Tin, Black Tin, &c. for sale by

RICE LEWIS & SON, At the Pallack.

Toronto, September 11, 1855. 16-32

FURS & BUFFALO ROBES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, a very large and superior assortment of

Fur Caps, Gaiters, &c., &c. Also, every variety of LADIES' FURS, which they will sell.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, At such prices as will defy competition.

They are also in receipt of a large consignment of No. 1, North West Buffalo Skins, which they will sell singly or by the bale, at the lowest possible price.

BROWN & McCROSSIN, 90, King Street, Sign of the Cocked Hat, opposite St. James' Cathedral.

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1855. 1y35

The Metropolitan CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, IN TORONTO, No. 129, King Street East—East of the Market.

C. F. HALL, Proprietor.

1y35

BRICKS FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber, having established a Brick Yard in the Village of Aurora, has on hand for Sale, 200,000 OF GOOD BRICK!

By W. MOSHIEV, Land agent, Conveyancer, &c. Aurora, Aug. 15th, 1855. 16-29

Unity Fire and Unity

General Insurance Associations, OF THE CITY OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.

Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.

Chief-Office—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.

Toronto Branch—Toronto Street.

J. W. MARSDEN, Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.

Newmarket, July 31, 1855. 16-35

To Millers, Mechanics and Others!

GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE in the Village of AURORA, one and a half Acres of Land—12½ Rods fronting on Yonge Street and 16 Rods deep. There is a never failing Creek running through the Lot.

For Terms and Particulars, apply to

Wm. MORTSON, At the Newmarket Grange Brewery.

July 3rd, 1855. 16-32

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, begs to call attention to the extensive stock of

Boots and Shoes, Of Home Manufacture, which he has now on hand, and ready for inspection; and as they have been made up by experienced workmen, he has great confidence in recommending them to the public.

Boots and Shoes for Ladies, very much reduced in price.

W. GARLINE, Newmarket, April 24, 1855. 16-12

GRAVE STONES.

Notice is hereby given that the Undersigned has been appointed Agent, by the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, for giving information and procuring GRAVE STONES, such as will be allowed by the Society, for all who may wish to erect such in either of the

BURYING GROUNDS, Belonging to the Society, viz:—At Friends Meeting House, Yonge Street, Whitechapel, Tottenham and Uxbridge, and that none hereafter will be admitted except through said Agent.

BENJAMIN CODY, Yonge Street, near Holland Landing, 6th Mo. 18th, 1855. 16-20

W. C. ADAMS.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, HAS commenced practice at his Rooms, No. 66, King Street East; where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.

Particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

All work Warranted.

Toronto, June 5th, 1855. 16-18

GENTLEMEN.

If you want a well-made and good fitting Garment, call at

M. W. BOGART'S. Tailoring Establishment, where none but first class and fashionable workmen are employed.

Newmarket, June 12, 1855. 16-19

New Grocery and Provision Store.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, in his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Family Groceries and Provisions, And he hopes, by strict attention to business and the quality and price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.

THOMAS CONRON, Newmarket, March 6, 1855. 16-5

NEW MARKET

Boot and Shoe Store! MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

George Dixon RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has

OPENED A NEW STORE, As above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

G. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object to those who want to BUY CHEAP to favor him with a call.

Farmers' Produce Taken. The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

GEORGE DIXON, Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1855. 16-2nd

JOSEPH BOYSTON,

CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c., MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, begs respectfully to announce that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of

Cabinet Furniture, such as

Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads, Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, Feb. 21, 1855. 1y3

W. M. WHARIN,

Jeweller, Watchmaker, &c., &c. Has now received the whole of his Stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c. [ALL BEING OF THE FINEST DESIGN] Which he intends offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

BELOW will be found a list of some of the leading Articles—Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Alberts, Chatelains and Collars, Sets of Brooches, Rosettes, Silver Links, Studs, Keys, Diamond Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings, Earrings, &c., &c. And a general assortment of Jewellery, Jet Goods, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. No. 17, Church Street, one door South of King Street, Toronto, May 15, 1855. 16-13

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Jeweller, Watchmaker, &c., &c. Has now received the whole of his Stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c. [ALL BEING OF THE FINEST DESIGN] Which he intends offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

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NEW ARRIVALS!

IN AURORA.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Aurora and the surrounding country, that he has now received and opened his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Which for variety, style, quality and price, is not usually equalled in country stores.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, In great variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, &c., &c. Also, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Duckings, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c.

READY MADE DRESSING, Always on hand, and well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

TEAS AND GROCERIES, A general supply, just received, and warranted to be what they are represented. Call and examine. B. P. hopes by strict attention to business, keeping none but the best articles and selling low, to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended.

BENJAMIN PEARSON, Aurora, May 9, 1855. 6m41

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber having RE-OPENED in his

OLD STAND, And having Purchased his Stock from his Creditors at a

GREAT SACRIFICE, Is now prepared to sell the same at less than first cost. Call and judge for yourselves at an early day.

WILLIAM MACFIE, Two Doors West from the Market, Toronto, June 11, 1855. 16-19

Patent Lifting Pump

THE Subscriber has pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to receive orders for the Manufacture and erection of their new

PATENT LIFTING PUMP, Invented by Mr. John Dennis—one of the firm, and allowed by competent Judges to be the most superior kind of Pump now in use. From the nature and simplicity of its construction, by the aid of the

SPRING PISTON, Iron valve and Fan-Valve—working in an iron cylinder, the water, instead of being sucked up as in most kinds, is lifted from the bottom—and with great ease—thus avoiding friction and thereby rendering it almost impossible to get out of repair. The lever works in a cast iron frame bolted to the platform covering the well and to the pump—these pumps have been tried in wells to the depth of from fifty to seventy feet, with admirable success—and satisfactory references can be given.

Warranty to extend for Three Years.

The subscribers are also manufacturing an excellent

WOODEN PUMP, Adapted to Wells Forty feet deep, or less, to which they could call attention. Upwards of 100 of these Pumps have been sold in this Section of country during the past summer. References of a satisfactory character can be given, to any person calling at their Manufactory, Newmarket.

All orders for either of the above Pumps, addressed (post-paid) to the Newmarket Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

J. JAMES & Co., Newmarket, Aug. 21, 1855. 16-29

WOOL, WOOL!

THE Subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for Wool at the Newmarket Station.

J. W. MARSDEN, Newmarket, May 29, 1855. 16-17

DR. S. N. PECK,

SURGEON DENTIST, IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, respectfully intimates he will be at the following places, as usual:

NEWMARKET—The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of each and every month.

BRADFORD—On the 4th of every month.

BOON HEAD—On the 6th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

BOWSVILLE—On the 8th and 9th of the same months above mentioned.

Acacia—That day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to wait upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Inserted on Gold Plate or Pivot, Teeth cleaned from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and warranted. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of

CHILDREN'S TEETH. Dr. S. N. P. would call special attention to the fact, that where work has been warranted, and if which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist is employed to operate in the same month, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, will cease.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1855. 16-7m

M. W. BOGART'S

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM WILL be opened for the season on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., where will be found a choice lot of Bonnets, Cloaks, Circassians, Head Dresses, &c., and other goods adapted for the fall trade.

All orders promptly attended to.

Newmarket, Oct. 9, 1855. 16-36

ALFRED BERRY PAINTER.

AURORA. After years spent in toiling and asking my brain: Looking forward with hope, not to labor in vain; From the fumes of my labor, in learning my trade, I comprehend I now seek for the progress I've made; Endeavoring to give satisfaction to all; Desirous of leaving me, with a curl.

Not first to the public I should like to make known; Especially the friends of Aurora, my home; Recently established, in Aurora I'm found; Ready to attend to the public around: You then who wait (pattering) doors, house, sign or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village; And test the ability of the painter whose name Initials of each of these lines will preclaim; Not boasting but letting the work I can do; These which I have mentioned, ornamental work to; Each shall be promptly and well executed; Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honor, justice and honesty, Upright in dealings, this my policy; Requesting the public to give me a share Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care; Receiving fair prices for the value I give; And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora, Sept. 18, 1855. 16-33

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned having commenced the above business, lately arrived by

MR. W. WALLIS, Would solicit the patronage of all those who wish to purchase

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, As he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER, Than any similar Establishment in Newmarket. The work being executed under his own eye he will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.

Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KEOUGH, Newmarket, May 28, 1855. 16-18

WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public that the machinery in the

Newmarket Factory is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner. He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by Yard. On the most reasonable terms. Farmers and merchants will find a handsome

Cloth, Sateen, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Plaid dress goods, And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

NEWMARKET TORRY, Newmarket, June 11th, 1855. 16-19

DR. E. J. EDWARDS,

SURGEON DENTIST, (Successor to W. C. Adams, D.D.S.) HEREBY informs the public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13th and 14th of each month.

J. Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th of each month.

McDonald's Hotel, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd of each month.

J. Bodie's Hotel, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th of each month.

P. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, Sept., Nov., Jan., and March.

H. Stone's, Penville, the 27th of the above mentioned months.

Wm. Moore's, Brownsville, the 28th of the above mentioned months.

Mrs. Stead's Hotel, Lloydtown, the last of the above mentioned months.

Mansion House, Simcoe, the 18th of April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec., and Feb.

Queensville, the 19th of the above mentioned months.

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.

Holland Landing on the 19th of November, January and March.

April 21st, 1855. 1y1

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in Collingwood he will be prepared to supply fresh Fish throughout the season, to those who may require the same.

THOMAS NIXON, Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Flooring! Flooring!

THE subscriber, having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved

PLANING MACHINES, capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well and as cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they

cannot be beaten by any Shop. In the western province, Millwright Planing of all kinds, done the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of

IRON AND WOOD TURNING. On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO., Newmarket, August 9, 1855. 16-27

Now Ready for Delivery, A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed FLOORING, ready for laying down.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO., Newmarket, March 6, 1855. 16-5

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed and FIVE SHILLINGS.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO., Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 16-51

New and Copper Warehouse,

Next to Col. Potter's Mill.

HODGE & SON

WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and life has prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL. HODGE & SON, Newmarket, July 12, 1855. 16-34

BLACKSMITHING!

ALAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bell, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALAN WHITE, Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 16-16